(ग) चालू वित्त वर्ष में कर दाताओं की अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इन कर दाताओं पर बकाया कर राशि में निरन्तर वृद्धि हो रही है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में वर्ष 1995-96, 1996-97 तथा 1997-98 के वर्षों के दौरान का ब्यौरा क्या है और चालू वर्ष के दौरान कर की कितनी राशि बकाया रहने का अनुमान लगाया गया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय (बैंकिंग, राजस्व तथा बीमा) में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कादम्बूर एम० आर० जनार्दनन): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) और (ग)

वर्ष	कर निर्धारितियों की वास्तविक सं० (लाखों में)	कर निर्धारितियों की सं० में वृद्धि (लाखों में)
1995-96	106.64	3.79
1996-97	116.43	9.79
1997-98	131.67	15.24
1.4.98-31.10.98	152.69*	—
मार्च, 99 तक (अनुमानित)	160.00*	—

* आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

(घ) जी, हां।

(ङ)

वर्ष	वसूली (रु० करोड़ों में)	वर्ष के अन्त में बकाया धनराशि (रु० करोड़ों में)
1995-96	33557.63	28970
1996-97	38893.97	33585
1997-98	38561.82	45073*
1998-99	47480**	उ०न०

* आंकड़े अनंतिम हैं।

** बजट लक्ष्य।

Import of Power from Pakistan

*327. SHRI DIPANKAR MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of power proposed to be imported from Pakistan;

(b) the capital cost involved in the import of power;

(c) the estimated cost per unit fixed and variable;

(d) whether a cost benefit analysis has been made *vis-a-vis* evacuation of same quantity of power from eastern zone;

(e) if so, the details of the same; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI P.R. KUMARMANGALAM): (a) to (f) A seven member Technical team led by Special Secretary in the Ministry of Power visited Pakistan and held technical level discussions with Pakistani delegation on November, 25-26, 1998. It was agreed during the discussions that the next round of discussions would be held in New Delhi on mutually convenient dates for consideration and in-prinicple agreement in the power export possibilty identified for the short term and subject to the conclusion of such agreement, commercial discussions would follow. No final decision has yet been taken.

Amount Locked up due to Unpaid Claims

*328. SHRI JAYANT KUMAR MALHOUTRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount locked up in different nationalised and other banks which belong to the depositors who have died and the claims by their heirs have remained unpaid;

(b) what is the total number of such claims which have remained unpaid;

(c) the average period for which the claims are pending;

(d) whether interest accruing is also paid when the claims are finally settled;

(e) if so, the rate of interest thereon;

(f) whether banks take steps to indentify the heirs of such depositors in cases where no claims are made; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (BANKING, REVENUE AND INSURANCE) (SHRI KADAMBUR M. R. JANARTHANAN): (a) to (c) The power to settle claims relating to accounts belonging to depositors who have died, has been delegated by the banks to the branches, regional offices and zonal offices. Such powers are exercised by these officers on the basis of instructions issued by the concerned bank regarding the procedural requirements to be followed for settlement of such cases. RBI has reported that information relating to depositors who have died and their claims have remained unpaid is not compiled by them. Details relating to unclaimed deposits more than 10 years old is, however, compiled by them on the annual basis.

(d) and (e) The rate of interest paid when such claims are settled is the rate applicable to type of account involved . However, some banks pay interest at the savings deposits interest rate on current accounts in the name of depositors who have died, as and when claims relating to such deposits are settled.

(f) and (g) It is for the legal successors of depositors, who have died to inform the banks of the death of the depositors and to file claims in relation to the balances standing at the credit of the accounts of depositors who have died. Where the amount is 'either or survivor' account or where the depositor has made a nomination in respect of his bank account no difficulty is experienced by the bank taking action following the death of the depositor concerned.

Sharing of Central Taxes with the States

*330. SHRI BANGARU LAXMAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to legislate on the proposal to create a Single Divisible Pool for Central Taxes with 29 per cent share of States in view of the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments have been consulted in this regard;

(d) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto; and

(e) what is Government's decision thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANT SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e) The Tenth Finance Commission had recommended an alternative scheme of sharing of resources between the Centre and the States to be introduced with effect from Ist April, 1996 under which 29% of the gross proceeds of *almost all* Central taxes is to be assigned to the States.

The scheme envisages that 26% share in the gross proceeds of all Central taxes (excluding Stamp Duty Excise Duty on medicinal/toilet items, Central Sales Tax, Consignment tax and Surchargs) is to be assigned to the States in lieu of existing share in Income Tax and Basic/Special Excise Duties and Grants in lieu of Tax on Railway Passenger fares. In addition 3% share in the gross proceeds of all Central taxes (excluding Stamp Duty, Excise Duty on medicinal/toilet items, Central Sales Tax, Consignment tax and Surcharge) is to be assigned to the States in lieu of existing share in Additional Excise Duties in lieu of Sales tax on tobacco, cotton and sugar.

Some States had requested for higher percentage of Devolution. On the basis of a concensus reached in the Third